Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1807. [No. 1829.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, v. m.

Plaister Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. Newcomb, from Portland,
For sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle.
Who have also for sale,
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.
January 9. d

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40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.
December 12.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.
September 25. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

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13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.
July 26. d

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received and for sale,
10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy
20 bales of excellent flax
5 do. glue
50 barrels prime beef
60 pieces Russia sheetings
50 do. Ravens duck
60 barrels sweet cider
100 casks lime
100 barrels new rum
50 boxes mould candles.
January 13. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,
For sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.
Who have also landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Currahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N. E. rum
20 kegs fresh raisins.
IN STORE,
25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } *first quality.*
15 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } *Muscovado Sugars.*
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
30 do. cod-fish.
December 27.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.
January 20. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3. d.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
6 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior qu'ty
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
5000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

Butter for Sale.

BRYAN HAMPSON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BUTTER, in the very best order for shipping—which he will sell low on a long credit.
February 2. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Man Servant, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*
November 10. d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN C. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5. d6m
N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back part of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,
Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street.
July 8. d12m

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermaceti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.
January 19. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.
January 3. dtf

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.
January 3. dtf

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS, Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—*ALSO*—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.
January 3 d

Just Received,
10 chests } Young Hyson TEA
20 boxes }
10 chests Hyson Skin do.
20 casks Malaga WINE
A quantity Sole LEATHER,
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.
January 26. d

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.
January 16. d

Strong Beer Brewery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the drinkers of malt liquor, that this season he has been able to improve the quality of his malt liquor so as to warrant a comparison with any imported.

The citizens can now have this wholesome beverage brewed in their own town and laid down at their doors regularly and cheaper than any imported.

Any gentleman wishing to make a shipment to the West-Indies or Charleston, can have 40 or 50 barrels in a few days notice, and a half concern will be taken if required.

Thomas Cruse.
January 29. d2w

For Sale or Rent,

A WELL finished three story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, containing 7 rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke house, coach house and stable and other necessary buildings all of brick, situate on Royal street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and near the market. For particulars apply to
Robert Patton.
February 2. d

EDUCATION.

The Citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity are respectfully informed,

THAT a School is opened in town, for the education of youth in *classical and polite Literature*, under the direction of Owen F. Magrath, Graduate and Scholar of the House in the University of Dublin, and for many years Professor of Humanity in St. John's College, at Annapolis.

Terms for tuition *Forty Dollars* per annum, to be paid quarterly—the number of pupils to be limited to twenty-five.
February 7. d3tlaw

Education.

THE citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity are most respectfully informed, that the subscriber, formerly a tutor to the Rev. Mr. Moscrop, has engaged an apartment in the dwelling of Mr. Ephraim Mills, for the purpose of teaching School. As he intends undertaking the task, with an assurance of his capability and a resolution of exerting himself for the great improvement of his pupils, he expects to gain that applause which is but justly due to industry and merit. His price is four dollars and a half per quarter, for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and the English language grammatically—and for the languages six dollars. He furthermore hopes, by his vigilance and strict attention to his duty, to render real satisfaction to all parents and guardians who may think proper to entrust their children to the care and tutelage of the public's most humble and obedient servant,
William Messenger.
February 4. we&tu

☞ The School will be opened on the fifteenth of this month.

PURSUANT to an order of the Common Council, we will *LEASE* for a term of years, the *Wharf* and *Warehouse* lately in the occupancy of Messrs. R. T. Hooe and Co.—Also, the *Wharf* and *Lot* on the north side of Duke-street.

J. Swift,
John McKenney,
C. Powell, } *Committee.*
February 7. d6t

Negroes for Sale.

TO be Sold, for ready money, at Fairfax court house, on Monday the 16th day of February next, being court day, several valuable Slaves, consisting of men, who are stout, healthy, and good farmers; girls, who have been accustomed to house work; and boys capable of ploughing. Also, a negro man, who has eight years to serve; he is a good waggoner. The above may be treated for in private bargain, any time previous to the day of sale. Enquire of the printer.
January 26 t16F

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms. Feb. 3.—d

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This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Zimmerman*, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, *Adm'x.*
John Zimmerman, *Adm'r.*
January 29. 2aw8w

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply to
J. H. HOOE.
July 28. law

NEW GOVERNMENT OF HAYTI.

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

CONSTITUTION.

[CONTINUED.]

TITLE II.

Of the territory.

29. The island of Hayti (cidevant St. Domingo) with the islands adjacent, which are dependent on it, constitutes the territory of the republic of Hayti.

30. The territory of the republic is divided into four departments, to wit:

The departments of the South, of the West, of L'Artibonite, and of the North. The other departments shall be designated by the senate, which shall fix their limits.

31. The departments of the South, of the West, of L'Artibonite (cidevant L'Ouverture) and of the North, shall preserve their limits, as fixed by the law of the central assembly of St. Domingo, dated the 13th July, 1801, on the division of the territory.

32 The departments shall be divided into circuits (arrondissemens) and parishes.

The senate shall fix the number of circuits and parishes which shall be in each department, and prescribe their limits.

The senate can change and alter the limits of the departments, circuits and parishes whenever they may deem it expedient.

TITLE III.

The Political state of the Citizens.

33. The exercise of the rights of citizenship is lost by condemnation to punishment for infamous crimes.

34. The exercise of the rights of citizenship is suspended

1st. By a judicial denunciation of madness, insanity, or being non compus mentes (d'imbecilité.)

2d. By insolvency, or aiding an insolvent in eluding his creditors.

3d. By the state of a bond domestic.

4th. By being under prosecution.

5th. By conviction of contempt of court.

TITLE IV

Of Religion and Manners.

35. The catholic apostolical Roman religion being that of all the Haytians, is the religion of the state.

36. The law assigns to every minister of religion the extent of his spiritual jurisdiction.

These ministers cannot under any pretext embody themselves in the state.

37. If hereafter any other religion should be introduced, no one who conforms to the same shall be molested in the mode of religious worship he may choose to adopt.

38. Marriage being an institution which tends to preserve purity of morals & manners, the husband who adheres to the conjugal virtues shall be always particularly distinguished and protected by the government.

39. The right of children born out of marriage shall be determined by laws, whose tendency should be to spread the social virtues, and to encourage and cement the ties of families.

TITLE V.

Legislative Power.

40. The legislative power is vested in a senate.

41. The senate shall be composed of 24 members.

42. The senate has exclusively the power to fix the public expenditures, to establish the public contributions, to determine their nature, quotas, duration, and mode of collection.

To order, when it may be judged convenient, the alienation of the national domains.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To establish an uniform system of naturalization.

To fix the value and weight of coins.

To fix an uniform standard of weights and measures.

To promote the progress of arts and sciences, by securing to the authors and inventors an exclusive right to their writings and discoveries.

To recompence them in the manner they may judge most suitable.

To define and punish piracy, and punish those contravening the laws of nations.

To grant letters of marque and reprisal.

To make regulations respecting prizes.

To declare war.

To raise and maintain an army.

To make laws and regulations respecting the organization and discipline of the armies of the republic.

To provide for the public safety and repel invasions.

To make treaties of alliance and commerce.

To appoint all officers civil and military, except judges, and to determine their powers and places of residence.

To make all laws necessary for the maintenance and exercise of the powers delegated by this constitution.

And to exercise the legislative authority exclusively and in all cases.

43. The foreign relations are to be exclusively regulated by the senate.

44. The senators for this time shall be appointed by the constituent assembly of Hayti. One third to serve 3 years, one third 6 years, and one third 9 years.

45. The senators hereafter appointed shall exercise their functions for 9 years, and shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided.

46. The parochial assemblies shall meet every 3d year, between the 1st and 10th Nov. in each department, and each one name an elector.

47. Between the 10th and 20th of November the electors so appointed shall meet at the capitals of each department, and form themselves into an electoral assembly.

48. The electoral assembly shall, between the 20th and 30th November, name 12 persons of their department, whom they shall deem most capable of fulfilling the office of senator. These persons must be chosen from amongst such as have, with honor and probity, filled civil or military offices.

49. After the election, a list of the names of those elected shall be forwarded to the senate, a copy of which list shall be deposited with the clerk of the court of each department.

50. The senate shall cause from their lists the number of senators to which each department may be entitled, and to fill those vacancies occasioned by death, expulsion or otherwise.

51. The electoral assemblies have power to retain on the list, which may have been furnished, the names of all citizens once inscribed, or replace them by others.

52. No one can be erased from such list but by a majority of votes.

53. The citizens named for the first senate will necessarily make a part of the first lists.

54. The parochial electoral assemblies cannot exercise any powers not specially granted by the constitution. Their sittings shall be with closed doors.

55. Every citizen legally convicted of having sold his or bought another's vote, shall be excluded from all public employment for 20 years; for the second such offence, excluded for life.

56. The chief judge of each department shall notify the senate of the opening of the electoral assembly. He cannot assist at their deliberations, nor even enter the place of their meeting; but he may demand a sight of the process verbal of each sitting in 24 hours; and he is bound to acquaint the senate of any infringement of the constitution.

The senate shall in all cases judge of the proceedings of the parochial and electoral assemblies.

57 No one under the age of 25 can be a senator.

(To be continued.)

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 4,

Mr. D. R. Williams presented a resolution which was agreed to; that the speaker address a letter to the governor of S. Carolina, informing him of the death of gen. Casey.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Seth Harding; Mr. Varnum in the chair. After about an hour's debate the committee rose and reported the bill, which was immediately read in the house a third time and passed.

The house took up the report of the committee on fortifications and gun boats. It was moved after filling the blank with two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for gun boats, to add, "and other armed vessels."

Mr. Mosely spoke in favor of the motion. He hoped gentlemen were willing to give the president a discretionary power, and let the money be expended on other than gun-boats should it be tho't proper.

Mr. D. R. Williams opposed it.

Mr. Elliot in the course of his remarks spoke of the system advanced some days since by Mr. Nelson, that of leaving the cities if attacked, as worse than that of Hudibras.

He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

But here we are to run-away without fighting, that we may live to run away another day.

Mr. Lloyd thought it indecorous to comment on the remarks of a gentleman not present (Mr. Nelson has leave of absence) who could not reply. He thought also that his colleague's sentiments were mistaken: he believed, he said, that rather than be at the enormous expense of fortifying the whole coast, it would be better to retire from it.

Mr. Lloyd said he would vote against any appropriation for gun boats; he considered the system of gun boats as a matter of experiment, and he doubted their utility.

Mr. L. spoke highly of the character of his colleague, and moved that the subject be postponed till Monday fortnight that he might be present.

Mr. Thomas objected to the postponement. It is a subject of great importance and ought not to be postponed merely because the chairman of the select committee, Mr. Nelson, is absent.

Mr. Gregg. There is no necessity for haste in this business. The gentleman from Vermont, Mr. Elliot, has expressed his apprehension of a war before the next session of congress. I have no fear of it; —I have no doubt of an accommodation with any nation between whom and ourselves any difficulties now exist, or have existed.

This resolution gives the president the power of arming the whole navy——I do not consider it necessary to give this power.

Mr. Lyon said he should give his vote for the postponement not on account of the new lessons of decorum he had this day heard. Although it is ten years since he first had the honor of a seat in this house this was the first time he had known a gentleman undergo a flagellation, because he had called up the report in the absence of its chairman. Although it has been considered the duty of the chairman of a committee to call up the report, it had always been considered that it was a right of any member to call up the report. I have heard a member of this house tell a chairman of a committee that "if you don't call up your report I will," without any complaint of want of decorum. The decorous kind of doctrine advanced this day, would go to leave the business of the nation however important in a very loose way indeed. A chairman of a committee goes home to attend his private business, and the defence of the nation is not to be spoken of in his absence. I thought it my duty from the course of the vote I intend to give, to explain myself lest it should be thought that I countenanced this new fashioned doctrine of decorum.

What influences my vote is, I really believe there is danger of war to be commenced by the petulence and aggressions of the Spanish officers on our south western frontier. My belief is founded on the official information which is before this house. That information tells us that the Spanish troops withdrew until they received news from the negociations on foot. I ask if any favorable news has arrived? Is there any like to arrive? I fear not. I think we must have a treaty or a war with Spain. The documents tell you so, and I belive the Spaniards are preparing for it, while we are folding our hands and saying all is peace, peace. I shall vote to postpone the question, in hopes that the existing danger will be more apparent to gentlemen of this house than it is at present.

Mr. Smilie. If the gentleman from Kentucky expects a war in the westward, of what advantage will be the fortifications of our ports to prevent it? I know not on what ground the gentleman from Vermont builds his fears that the navy will be needed during the coming recess—It is not probable, I cannot stretch my credulity so far as to believe there is any danger of a war with either England or Spain. Whatever difficulties we have had with England, or whatever we may have received, I trust they will be adjusted.—— They are not such as to justify our going to war with them——It is not their interest, nor ours, to go to war.

Mr. S. moved a postponement till Monday week.

Mr. Lloyd withdrew his motion, agreeing to that of Mr. Smilie.

Mr. Mumford eulogised the character of Mr. Nelson—He bears honorable scars, proofs of his bravery—Hence the wonder that such a character should advocate a retreat in case of attack.

Mr. Mumford read extracts from the proceedings of the U. States' military philosophical society in 1805, to prove the practicability of fortifying New York.

Mr. M. calculated that New York could be fully defended for about 300,000 dollars in the manner which the extracts he had read would suggest. He would not fold his arms and cry peace, peace, when its continuance is so uncertain—a preparation for war is the best security for peace—— 20,000 dollars are appropriated to build a custom house at New York, and 20,000 are to be appropriated to defend a sea coast of 1500 miles; what will be the sound of this in the old world. Mr. Mumford moved 100,000 dollars, at least, would be appropriated.

Mr. Elliot said he had been misunderstood. He did not say he expected war would take place during the recess, but that the moment of danger would be then. He believed war could not be avoided without great national disgrace. It cannot be, and gentlemen all know it—yet he still suspected war would be avoided, whatever might become of national honor; we are about reversing the old rule of "millions for defence and not a cent for tribute;" it will become millions for tribute and not a cent—yes, 20 thousand dollars for defence.

Mr. Fisk saw no prospect and entertained no fears of a war. He considered fortifications as useless or worse. What are the experiments shewn in history, where fortifications have been so prevalent? What but wars and bloodshed almost constant?

Are we now in more danger than in 1798? We did not feel then, though at war, the apprehensions some gentlemen seem now to feel. There is no danger of a war with England; and against them only need we defend on the ocean.

If in actual danger, he would go as far as any gentleman in making appropriations for defence.

Mr. Thomas opposed the postponement. He believed the motion to postpone was intended to defeat the resolutions. If the gentleman (Mr. Lloyd) would withdraw his motion, he should be obliged to call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Lloyd said he did not make motions for the pleasure of it; he had given his reasons for his motion.

If the country be in real danger, and that danger was apparent, he would go as far as any man to defend; but 'tis impossible to defend the coast by fortifications; and why expend a vast sum to no purpose, or to fortify a single port.

Mr. Lyon said it was a very good rule of the house, to allow its members the same liberty as is allowed to the people of the country where he originated, that is to speak twice. He here explained when he thought he had been misunderstood.

Mr. Masters. We have never contended for a partial defence, for New York only. The most vulnerable and important cities ought, however, to be first defended. Shall we fly, like the Arabs, to the mountains? Seventy thousand people flying to the hills for safety from one city, and twenty thousand from another. What a picture! Shall we longer be the scorn & the ridicule of the enemies of a republican government? Shall we continue defenceless and suffer insults and injuries? Twenty thousand dollars! This sum is recommended by the secretary at war—if this be his system, I would be glad if the good old patriot would retire from office—I do not like such a system.

Mr. Ransalaer spoke against the postponement. The people of New York wished to know their fate—If a complete battery cannot be erected that will keep off a fleet, let us at least be able to resist a single 50 gun ship. Except Norfolk, there is no part so exposed. Who have petitioned you? All characters of the city—no party affair. Do their repeated petitions deserve no notice?

Mr. Ransalaer here gave a statement of the situation of Fort Jay. The harbor can be fully fortified; but this we do not now ask. We ask 2 or 300,000 dollars, to erect two batteries, to be able to withstand a single ship at least. Are we to wait till a ship is laid by the side of the city, and we are put under contribution before gentlemen will think of granting us protection? One gentleman would call it a lavish of treasure; but whence does your treasure come? How much of it from New York? I would rather grant nothing than so small a sum.

The ayes and noes were

For postponing 49. Against it 76.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, February 6.

Curracoa Taken!

Captain M'Cullen who arrived last night in 23 days from the city of St. Domingo informs, that the pilot boat schooner Fair Play, formerly of New York, had a few days previous to his departure sailed for Curracoa, but returned in 3 days, with information that that place was actually in possession of the British.

The news of the unsettled state of affairs among the blacks in the late Haytian empire, had reached the city of St. Domingo; and it was believed there, that gen. Ferrand would soon try his strength with Christophe or Petion, or both. Sanguine hopes were entertained of his succeeding.

Arrived brig Thetis, M'Cullen, 23 days from the city of St. Domingo. Brig Mars, Pemberton, sailed the day after for New York. The brig Harriet Gardiner, Morris, sailed the day before, and captain M'Cullen met her returning, after being out 3 days, having sprung aleak in the Mona passage, and was making 3 feet water an hour. Left at the city of St. Domingo ship Sawyer of Philadelphia, had been carried into Samana, cleared, and was going to Jamaica; schooner Fair Play, Grinnals, from Curracoa to Baltimore, sent in by a French privateer and cleared. Met ship Phœnix, Tinker, from N. York, within 20 leagues of St. Domingo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

On Friday last Mr. ALEXANDER was brought before judge Dacket, by the officer who had him in charge from general Wilkinson. The officer produced a letter from the secretary of war, addressed to him, directing him to take Mr. Alexander before one one of the judges of the circuit court. Judge Dacket certified on the back of the letter, that the direction of the secretary had been complied with, and that no evidence had been adduced that seemed to require any proceeding on his part. This the officer considered as a discharge, and of course released Mr. Alexander.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

A letter from Baltimore communicated to the editor of the Philadelphia Register, dated the 4th inst. contains the following:

"General Smith has this day received positive information from Washington, that the treaty between this country and England has been signed. Mr. Munroe will be the bearer of the same, and may be very soon expected out.

"The India trade is placed on the same footing as it was in Jay's treaty, and as to the west Indies, on that of the most favored nation. Importers of produce from the enemies' colonies will be allowed to export in another vessel, after the duties have been secured and the property stored for one month. What relates to the seamen, it seems is not included in the treaty, but agreed on in appendix; I am inclined to believe England will not resort to a *general* blockade of the ports on the continent, now that they have come to a proper understanding with this country—at least I should suppose that our negociators would not have conceded what they have done, if they had not been pretty certain that our trade to Europe would be left unmolested."

From the Halifax Royal Gazette of January 13.

The brig Adventure captain Hills, has arrived from Nevis, after a passage of thirty days. Captain H. brought no papers, but confirms the news of the arrival of fifteen thousand troops at Barbadoes and the arrival of a packet from England, with the intelligence of the defeat of the French army by the Prussians and and Russians. Captain H. further states that about one hundred sail of vessels of war and transports with troops on board had assembled at Dominica and were hourly expected to go against Martinique.

Phil. pap.

More News.—The influence of France has already begun to operate strongly on the affairs of Denmark. The ship Asia, arrived at Providence, from Amsterdam, left the Texel on the 28th of November, The captain says a report came to the Texel, two days before he sailed of Denmark being at war with England; and that in consequence, two or three Danish ships, that were lying at the Texel, ready for sea, went back to Nieu Dieppe.

Ibid.

After announcing the receipt of London papers to the 5th ult. by the brig Joseph, captain Southworth, from Liverpool, the editor of the Boston Palladium says—"The series of French Bulletins, however, have been completed to the 31st, with the exception of the 30th. The French have met with no reverse in their military sucsesses, and are masters of the southern coast of the Baltic, nearly as far as Dantzic, having hitherto, however, spared the dominions of Denmark. In Poland, the French accounts say, they were received with rapture. The people acting in their behalf against the Prussians. If the Russians have advanced into Poland, as is reported, the disposition of the people, if correctly stated, increases the probability of their being defeated; and renders very unlikely the *rumor* that they had gained a victory over the French—With respect to Austria we have only reports. She is stated to have offended the French emperor by recent military preparations. But it is hardly possible that she can perceive any path to her former power and independence, which her present means and situation would enable her to explore. As to Russia we have no information on which we can rely—of the measures she has determined on since the overthrow of the Prussian power, we are totally uninformed. We hear of no attempts to negotiate. And the language of the emperor and king with regard to her, is extremely hostile and contemptuous. There is reason to presume the first battle in which the Russians will be engaged this season will be on the frontiers of their own country, if the French follow them thither. Sweden continues a party at war, although she has afforded no aid to Prussia. Pomerania has been entered by the French, and probably conquered in a short time. Some few places may have stood a siege; but the panic which seems to prevail permits no expectation that any place will long hold out. Sweden proper, cannot be come at by the French without their crossing the Baltic.

Denmark is accessible to the soldiers of Bonaparte, as well as places dependent on her. Her territories had not been invaded, but they had been threatened. She will soon be called upon to discontinue her commerce with Great Britain, and to exclude British vessels from the Baltic. If she complies, and no suspicion arises that she connives at a secret trade, perhaps she may be permitted to remain otherwise undisturbed; or be admitted among the confederated satellites that are allowed to revolve round the French orb. Notwithstanding the treaties said to have been concluded between Saxony and Hesse and France, some pretext has been found for sending gallic troops into Dresden and Cassel. Naples is re-agitated by insurrections; but no effective opposition can be made to the establishment of *Joseph* there, while Napoleon retains his present power to the North. In France the funds had risen considerably. In England the funds had fallen. The people sympathised with those on the continent who had been compelled to submit to their enemies, but seemed to have no apprehensions for their own safety. A new election has taken place of members of parliament, in which the *Foxites*, like all other *ites* who have been in the ministry, exerted themselves to have their friends preferred. The Foxites appear to have lost their popularity, in some degree, with the lower classes of the British people.

Spanish Consul General's Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1807.

HIS Catholic majesty's consul general, near the U. States, communicated to the merchants and traders thereof, under the 8th of August, 1805, the following decree of the intendant of Havanna.

"HAVANNA, July 3, 1805.

"Signior Don Rapael Roubaud, intendant-general of this island, has determined, in a decree of the 28th of June last, that the regulations pointed out in the manifest or ordinance, of the 8th of Feb. anterior, for the general administration of the revenues of the marine, for the commerce of neutrals, receive the following addition.

The consuls or vice-consuls of the neutral ports from whence expeditions are made, (and in the case of there being no consuls resident therein, the persons authorised by the minister plenipotentiary of his majesty) shall certify to the accounts or invoices, with the expression of the particular port of the island to which they are directed; with an individual relation of the number, weight, measure, quality and value of the kinds and effects comprehended in the cargo; under the intelligence or knowledge that whatsoever shall be discovered that was not included in the invoice, will be confiscated without any indulgence."

A duplicate of the invoice and manifest will be required, in order to remain in the consular office.

They are likewise required to take notice of the publications which appeared, of the 21st May last, which says: Dry goods, liquors and provisions, will be admitted in neutral vessels, under similar restrictions as those imposed on the commerce of Spain: Observing, as an indispensable circumstance, in order to be admitted to an entry that such vessels must have clearances *direct* for said port.

He has now to inform, that he has just received from said officer, instructions for the republication of the same, in order to do away every pretext and leave no room for supposing a relaxation therein, because a want of a strict compliance therewith, has in some measure been tolerated: and also, that the said regulations should not be considered either as *arbitrary or novel*, but as an essential and positive determination of government.

"That the consuls or vice-consuls of the "neutral ports, from whence expeditions are "made, [and in case of there being no consuls resident there, the persons authorised "by the minister plenipotentiary of his majesty] shall certify to the accounts or invoices, with the expression of the particular port of the island to which they are "bound, with an individual relation of the "number, weight, measure, quality and value of the kinds and effects comprehended "in the cargo; with this circumstance, that "whatever shall be discovered that was not "included in the invoice, will be confiscated "without any indulgence."

"Declaring; and it is hereby declared, that "that from and after the first day of March "next, such cargo or cargoes arriving here "without the aforesaid attestation shall be "forfeited: observing, that as the original "invoices shall be presented and deposited at "the respective custom-houses, the concerned will forward a duplicate thereof, to their "correspondents for such use and purposes "as they may think proper, and as a voucher "with regard to their mercantile operations."

V. FORONDA,
Spanish Consul General.

N. B. In the ports where there is no person authorised by his majesty's minister plenipotentiary, to grant the necessary certificates, in that case they must apply to the consul nearest at hand.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

THE ORPHANS.

MY chaise the village Inn did gain,
Just as the setting sun's last ray
Tip't with refulgent gold the vane
Of the old church across the way.

Across the way I silent sped
The time till supper to beguile
In moralizing o'er the dead
That moulder'd round the ancient pile.

There many a humble green grave shew'd
Where want and pain and toil did rest:
And many a flatt'ring stone I view'd,
O'er those who once had wealth possess'd.

A faded beach its shadow brown
Threw o'er a grave where sorrow slept:
On which tho' scarce with grass o'er-grown,
Two ragged children sat and wept.

A piece of bread between them lay,
Which neither seem'd inclin'd to take;
And yet they look'd so much a prey
To want, it made my heart to ache.

My little children let me know
Why you in such distress appear?
And why you wasteful from you throw
That bread which many a heart-wou'd cheer.

The little boy in accents sweet,
Replied, whilst tears each other chas'd—
"Lady, we've not enough to eat,
"And if we had we would not waste.

"But sister Mary's naughty grown,
"And will not eat whate'er I say,
"Though sure I am the bread's her own,
"And she has tasted none to-day."

"Indeed (the wan starv'd Mary said)
"Till Henry eats I'll eat no more;
"For yesterday I got some bread;
He's had none since the day before."

My heart did swell, my bosom heave;
I felt as tho' depriv'd of speech:
I silent sat upon the grave,
And press'd a clay-cold hand of each.

With looks that told a tale of woe,
With looks that spoke a grateful heart,
The shiv'ring boy did nearer draw,
And thus their tale of woe impart.

"Before my father went away,
"Entic'd by bad men o'er the sea,
"Sister and I did nought but play—
"We liv'd beside yon great ash tree.

"And then poor mother did so cry.
"And look'd so strang'! I cannot tell;
"She told us that she soon should die,
"And bade us love each other well.

"She said that when the war is o'er,
"Perhaps we might our father see:
"But if we never saw him more,
"That GOD our father then would be.

"She kiss'd us both, and then she died,
"And we no more a mother have—
"Here many a day we sat and cried
"Together on poor mother's grave.

"But when our father came not here,
"I thought if we could find the sea,
"We should be sure to meet him there,
"And once again should happy be.

"We hand in hand went many a mile,
"And ask'd our way of all we met,
"And some did sigh, and some did smile,
"And we of some did victuals get.

"But when we reach'd the sea, and found,
"'Twas one great water round us spread,
"We tho't that father sure was drown'd,
"And cried and wish'd us both were dead.

"So we return'd to mother's grave,
"And only long with her to be!
"For Goody, when this bread she gave,
"Said father died beyond the sea.

"Then since no parents have we here,
"We'll go and seek for GOD around—
"Lady, pray can you tell us where
"That GOD, our father, may be found?

"He lives in Heav'n, mother said,
"And Goody says that mother's there;
"So if he thinks we want his aid
"I think, perhaps, she'll send him here."

I clasp'd the prattlers to my breast,
And cried, come both and live with me—
I'll clothe ye, feed ye, give ye rest,
And will a second mother be.

And God will be your father still;
'Twas he in mercy sent me here,
To teach you to obey his will,
Your steps to guide, your hearts to cheer.

Birth Night Ball.

A SUBSCIPTION PAPER for the *Birth Night Ball*, to be held on the evening of the 23d instant, is left at Cunisby's bar, where such as are disposed are requested to call and enter their names.

E. C. Dick,
N. Fitzhugh,
G. Deneale,
G. Youngs,
Dr. Thomas Simms.

February 10. d

PUBLIC SALE.

ON *WEDNESDAY* next, at 3 o'clock, will be sold, at public sale, at the house of *John Lightfoot*, deceased, on Duke-street, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the said deceased.

All persons indebted, in any way, to the said *John Lightfoot*, are requested to make payment; and those who have demands against him, are desired to present them to the subscribers.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, *Adm'rx.*
John Lightfoot, *Adm'r.*

February 10.

CAUTION.

LOST, a *Check on the Bank of Alexandria* for *One Hundred and Fifty dollars*, drawn by the subscriber in favor of M. Miller, dated the 27th of January—as payment is stopped at bank it can be of no use to the holder—Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to M. Miller will be rewarded for their trouble.

Tunis Craven.

Feb. 10 3t.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber living near Leesburg, Loudon county, Virginia, *James Carter*, an apprentice boy about 17 years of age, slender built, dark hair—had on when he went away a dark mixed cloth coat and pantaloons considerably worn; a swandown vest and a yellow striped cotton vest, and a new wool hat—Whoever will deliver the said apprentice to me, if taken in the county, or if out of the county securing him in jail, shall receive the above reward. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from taking off the said apprentice.

Benjamin Shreeve.

Feb. 10. eo3w.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for a President and eleven Directors, will be held at the Library, on Monday, 16th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.
LIBRARIAN.

February 2. 14

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 2aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Lightfoot*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased:——ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, *Adm'x.*
Samuel Lightfoot, *Adm'r.*

January 21. 2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Alexander Latimer*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, *Adm'x.*

January 21 2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *Davey Davey*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, *Exec'x.*
John Korn, *Executor.*

January 21. 3aw6w

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin, and
First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
NewEngland rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & sal brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 11. 4

The Subscriber,

Just arrived in this town, begs leave to inform the public, that he has for sale, a very elegant assortment of

JEWELRY,

CONSISTING OF,

EAR RINGS of every description, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Tortoise shell Combs mounted, Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver and Gold Watches, &c. which he offers for sale on moderate terms.

As his stay in this town will be short, those disposed to purchase are requested to make early application.

LEWIS ZIMMER,
King street, between Mr. Caleb Hand's and Mr. Shreve's store.

February 5 ThF&Tu

Rappahannock Mills, &c.

THE subscriber would lease or rent, that valuable property, called "HUNTER'S WORKS, consisting of a Manufacturing Mill, (late in the occupancy of Messrs. Cooch and Hollingsworths) having two water wheels, with four pair burr stones, and all necessary machinery—a good Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and houses suitable for millers, coopers, & blacksmith's. At this place are the walls and remains of a forge and slitting mill, formerly carried on, the scites of which, and others in the same canal, are excellent for water works of various kinds. This property is on the north edge of the Rappahannock, within two miles of Fredericksburg and one of Falmouth, has peculiar advantages of water, and is well situated for the purchase of wheat, now the staple of the country, and of the last crop a large proportion yet to come to market.

Also, a valuable MANUFACTURING MILL, with two water wheels, two pair of stones, and the usual machinery, situated on the same edge of the river, within half a mile of Falmouth, having a convenient and comfortable miller's house attached to it, and a canal which now affords water communication from Falmouth to the mill door, and at the expence of only three or four hundred dollars may be extended to the doors of the forge mills—Or, I will sell the whole of the above Property, under stipulations, for the benefit of contiguous property, but no way injurious to this, and give credit seven years if necessary, for three fourths of the amount, and accommodating time for the other fourth.

Robert Dunbar.

January 26. 2aw6w

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and } TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Buselles,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and } WINES.
Genuine old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, cotton spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

This Day is Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

[PRICE 25 CENTS.]

A full Statement of the Trial and Acquittal of Aaron Burr, Esq.

Containing all the Proceedings and Debates that took place before the Federal Court, at Frankfort, Kentucky, Nov. 25, 1806.

By JOHN WOOD,

Editor of the Western World—who attended at the trial.

January 9. d

Richard Lee & Son,

SENSIBLE of the many favors conferred on them by an enlightened community beg permission to return them their sincere acknowledgments, and solicit them for a continuance of the same.

As all the efforts of Hannah Lee and her colleagues to ruin our characters and injure the reputation of our medicines, have proved abortive, we should think it degrading to ourselves and insulting to the public to pursue the contest into which we have been reluctantly dragged. Here we will drop the subject, leave her to enjoy the consolation her vapid Billingsgate language in her last advertisement is capable of affording, and simply ask those who may have occasion to purchase medicines of the following description, to give ours a trial, under a full confidence that every new trial will corroborate the long established public opinion of their being genuine.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES SOLD BY
NICHOLAS HINGSTON,

At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Rickett's and Newton's.

Each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

Richard Lee and Son,

Without which none are genuine.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent & mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge, we have selected the following:

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your Lozenges on my son, 10 years old, who was afflicted with fevers, pain in his side, and a continual head-ache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your Lozenges, which has had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he has enjoyed for several years, in the short space of seventeen days.

JOHN KELLEY, Pitt-street.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

My son, five years old, has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fevers, headachs, and loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures performed by your Worm Lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond my expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled; hundreds of them was alive for some time after.

JOHN KENNEDY. Potter-street.

Baltimore, Jan. 4th, 1807.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious & Malignant Fevers, is recommended

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,

Prepared by *Richard Lee & Son*, Baltimore.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

The high opinion I have of your Bilious Pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:

For two months past, I have been afflicted with a violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health—which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns: in my opinion, this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other remedies.

JOHN SCOTT,
Delaney-street, near Columbia Garden.

LEE'S ELIXER,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrah's asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Lee's genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

LEE'S DAMASK LIP SALVE.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

Restoralive Powder for the Teeth & Gums

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Venereal complaints.

January 21

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchaser, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cliesh Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo5w 1aw till 1st May

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. Dandridge, deceased.

September 16. eo

Office of the People's Friend, NEW-YORK. } nearly

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND,

FOR THE COUNTRY,

THE first number of this paper will be published on Thursday, the 1st of January, 1807, and continue to be published afterwards regularly, every Wednesday and Saturday. It will contain the whole of the editorial matter contained in the daily print of that name.

Price four dollars a year—one year to be paid in advance.

☞ Subscriptions for the above paper received at the office of this ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER.

December 19.

Printing, in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.